



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ART. XI.—CRITICAL NOTICES.

1.—*The Reminiscences of Geoffrey Hamlyn.* By HENRY KINGSLEY.
Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 1859. pp. 525.

WE have here a fresh, strong, living book, full of motion and activity of all sorts. It produces on the mind an impression like that which the Australia it describes makes upon the imagination, and overflows with hopeful energy, like that which brings encouragement to the unsuccessful worker in the crowded places of the Old World, when he thinks of a new country, to which he may carry his willing hands and his ambitious hopes. Rough at times in language and in outline, the book is all the more picturesque on that account; while the roughness sometimes rises into grandeur, and the picturesqueness into eloquence. The interest of the story is spread over a group of characters, who unite and disperse at intervals, and who obtain a nearly equal portion of the author's attention. The loss of intensity consequent on this arrangement is compensated by the naturalness with which the narrative flows on, and the vitality of the characters themselves. Some of them are not quite the persons we would wish to meet in our daily walk; but they seem in harmony with their surroundings. The descriptions of Australian life are quite fascinating, environed as they are with blossoming flowers and tropical fruits, and warming our cold Northern blood with tales of a temperature at one hundred degrees in January. How can the Australian critic read the English poets without entire dislocation of his almanac?

2.—*Adam Bede.* By GEORGE ELIOT. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1859. pp. 496.

THE romance of common life has of late years found so many exponents, that it now maintains a fair balance against the attractions of high life and aristocratic emotions. The novelist's field has been much freshened and widened by this accession of territory, and new opportunity for the exercise of his or her talent is afforded by the greater range of character and incident. Of this style of novel "Adam Bede" is one of the best. Thoroughly simple and natural, its truthfulness is full of strength, and its simplicity is that of reality. There is a quiet atmosphere permeating the whole book, as the warm June sunshine fills the air. The rural scenes, the honest daily work, the home-talk of shrewd